The Ohio Statesman Company.

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The Thing at Washington Called Cabinet.

What an Administration Organ Says of it.

What a Rickety and Inefficient Ma chine itie.

The New York Times, a leading Administration organ, thus describes the modus operandi in which Mr. LINCOLN runs the machine at Washington which, by courtesy, is called a Cabinet:

The mode in which Mr. Lincoln conducts the Administration is quite singular. He put each man at the head of a department, and then left him "to run his machine" by himself, being accountable for his own de-partment. It is believed that he has never called the Cabinet together more than on half a dozen occasions. As this is directly contrary to the practice of his predecessors. one is tempted to ask, why not? The reason is probably a very simple one. When Mr. Lincoln appointed his Cabinet officers they were from the composition of the Re-publican party—men who had acted in dif-ferent parties, and different sections of a party. Mr. Lincoln was in the condition of Lord Chatham, whose adminstration was "1 piece of mosaic work," that if they sat would be disposed to ask of his opposite neighbor, "who are you, sir?" To avoid this question, Mr. Lincoln takes care not to set them together. The several machines thus running on separate grooves, Mr. Lin-coln goes from one to the other in succession, to regulate their speed and oil their machinery. Is it certain that this is not as good a mode of proceeding as the old way?

quite certain that the new mode is not as good as the old one. Add to this expose the under any law. voted for Mr. Carlin, and declaration of Mr. Seward that "the Administration has no policy, but is guided by the clerk; I never saw nor examined one, the development of events," and the people except once, when with Mr. Carlin, we both need not be at a loss to account for the fact that the affairs of the nation are at sixes took a statement of the various poll books forwarded from the army. When the books were opened here we found four or five re-

We have a graphic and faithful description of the process by which "Uncle AbraHAM" engineers the Government machine in the following article from the New York
World, to which it prefixes the "slightly than the process of the proc We have a graphic and faithful descripcomical" title of "MR. LINCOLN AND HIS

Few of our readers are aware, probably, Few of our readers are aware, probably, that Mr. Lincoln has no Cabinet. Such is the fact. Doubtless Mr. Seward is the Secretary of State; true, Mr. Chase is Secretary of the Treasury; it is not to be denied that Mr. Stanton is the Secretary of War, and without doubt Messrs. Welles, Blair, Usher and Bates are the heads of their respective departments; but as for a Cabinet, consisting of, working daily as, a body of enlightened, able men, the appointed and acting constitutional advisers of the President, there is no such thing in all Washington. If "Cabinet," in our American syston. If "Cabinet," in our American system of Government, means a half dozen head clerks charged with the portfolies of the principal departments of the public business, then there is a Cabinet at Washington. But if, as the Constitution provides, and the uniform practice of the Government has been, a Cabinet means a body of men by the skilled judgment of whom, each in his sphere, and by whose united judgment in the larger affairs of state, the President constantly assists and strangthens and guides his own judgment, then, as we have said, there is no Cabinet in Washington.

There has been no Cabinet meeting for several months. Now and then two or three of the Secretaries may get together in a department, or in the White House, and Mr. Lincoln may or may not be in their several months. Now and then two or three of the Secretaries may get together in a department, or in the White House, and Mr. Lincoln may or may not be in their company; but there are no regular meetings of the whole Cabinet, to consult upon the business of the nation with which the Executive is charged; and in the knots of two or three which sometimes gather, Mr. Lincoln's stories quite as often occupy the lincoln's stories quite as often occupy the lincoln's stories quite as often occupy the mention made in the notice of contest of

the business of the nation with which the Executive is charged; and in the knots of two or three which sometimes gather, Mr. Lincoln's stories quite as often occupy the time as the momentons interests of a great nation, divided by traitors, ridden by fantica, and cursed with an imbecility in the Administration of imperial fortunes, only less criminal than the trason against which such feeble war is waged.

England is at peace to day. Yet we hear of her ministry in almost daily consultation. The ordinary concerns of the nation are sufficiently important to assemble the Queen's advisers in frequent and protracted sessions. We Americans are waging war over the surface of a continent, and our armed ships are in every sea. The nation is rocking in the three of its mortal struggle; its commerce is slaughtered on the seas; its homes are emptied of the young men who go away by the hundreds of thousands to fight our battles; we count by thousands of millions the heaped up debit which is to burden the industry of this and future generations; fresh millions are daily added to this mountain of debt which it has taken us fewer months to create than it took groaning, edits ridden England years to accountlaste, the very trade and industries upon which we must rely to carry the lead are being steadily paralyzed by the headlong finandicring of the head of the treasury, and the watered currency will be seen to the treasury, and the watered currency will be seen the surface of a serve summons the proposition to the discontinuity to the content in the headlong finandicring of the head of the treasury, and the watered currency will be seen the surface of a court from the finance of the day of the seed of the treasury in the procession of the seed of the treasury in the procession of the seed of the treasury in the procession of the seed of the procession of the court of the seed of the procession of the court of the

Statesman.

Spinning and contriving, to secure the spoils and plunder of the next Presidency.

These are the men, O citizens of the United States, that you have chosen to rule the nation; these are the men whom you are asked to re-elect next November, to enable them to perfect its ruin.

SPEECH

HON. WM. GRIBBEN,

IN THE HANCOCK CO. CONTESTED ELECTION CASE.

Delivered in the House of Representatives Wednesday evening, March 30, 1864.

The question being on the adoption of the resolutions reported and recommended by Mr. Glover, from the committee on privileges and Elections, declaring that Hon. Wm. Gribben was not entitled to a seat on the floor of the House, and that Parlee Carlin, his contestant, having received a majority of all the legal votes cast—(the contest having begun at the beginning of the session, and Mr. Carlin having devoted the entire winter to collecting tes. Imony to prove that two poll books returned by military companies under the soldiers' voting law were illegal)—Mr. Gribben said:

panies under the soldiers' voting law were illegal)—Mr. Gribben said:

Mr. Spraker: I regret that the report of the committee on Privileges and Elections in this case was not made sooner, in order that the House might give the subject that fair, calm and dispassionate consideration which its importance deserves, and that its judgment might be just, unbiased and impartial. To secure these ends all agree with me that it would have been better had this me that it would have been better had this report been made a month ago. I am not disposed to claim anything at the hands of the House not clearly right; I do not claim a vote which is not clearly due to me, nor am I willing to see my opponent receive credit for votes not due to him. I am prepared to submit the question of testimony and facts to this deliberative jury, and abide by its decision in accordance with the law. I have no feeling of personal ill will against any member of this House; I have no reflections to cast upon, no objection to raise against any member of the committee on elections, except its Chairman, Mr. Glov-er, who, it is but just to say, acted through-out the examination of the case more like a despicable pettifogger than a member of Mr. Lincoln was in the condition of this House. He took one side of the case at Lord Chatham, whose administration was "a piece of mosaic work," that if they sat down together at a dinner-table, each man together at a dinner-table, each ma he imbibed before knowing anything of the facts.

I was not before the committee when the question of the fraudulent poll books was raised. Whether these particular books contain fraudulent votes or not, I know not; but I do know, and state it upon my own responsibility, that men voted illegally for my opponent, whose votes are counted Judging from results we should say it is against me; I know that minors in company turned to the Secretary of State which were not returned to the county clerk, as providnesses were brought here to impeach them.
I asked permission and time to procure rebutting evidence to prove that they were
just as legal as the other books, but this the chairman refused. For the first time looked at the books and found votes recorded against me polled by minors whom I know to be minors and not voters. Since one sett of books were impeached, I desired to prove that the others were not only not above suspicion, but fraudulent; but who so unreasonable as to expect that I who so unreasonable as to expect that I could bring either witnesses or testimony from Chattanooga since last Saturday? I sent to Washington as soon as possible for rolls of the companies in question, but have not yet had time to receive a response. Had the committee brought this question up in time for me to have obtained the evidence, time for me to have obtained the evidence, they would be welcome to all they could make out of it: for I can prove that their books contain illegal votes enough to end the contest and give me the seat beyond dispute. There may have been informality in the votes polled for me, but not more than in those polled against me. I am told that in order to save a multiplicity of poll books and writing, different squads got together at the front, opened a poll book, and voted; this may have been the case with these books; but time only was wanted to settle the question.

worthless. And if this is not the case, what security have you for the purity or value of the ballot? Are you prepared to fritter away the right of suffrage—that most sacred and invaluable right—to give this contestant a seat, contrary to your own law?—Unless the books are sent to the Clerk and Secretary, or some satisfactory account. Unless the books are sent to the Clerk and Secretary, or some satisfactory account is given of them, the vote should not be counted. for it is not in conformity to the provisions of the act. Why don't the judicial gentleman on the committee make some reference to the palpable frauds and informalities in the vote of my opponent? One of his books gives twenty-six votes for my opponent, and there are only twenty ballots forwarded. Why don't the honorable chairman of that committee make a reference in his report to that phenomenon?

reference in his report to that phenomenor reference in his report to that phenomenon? There are a large number of votes counted for Mr. Carlan, purporting to be polled by "Company 70. Western Sharp-shooters," and it is well known to everybody that there is no such company in the service. Why don't the chairman of the committee, who pretends to be so profoundly concerned in regard to the informalities of votes polled for me, report some testimony to elucidate this mystery? or why did he refuse to give me time to expose the fraud? Because, sirs, he shuts his eyes to the frauds Because, sirs, he shuts his eyes to the frauds that stare him in the face, and quibbles about votes which go against his client; be-

cause he has not the manliness to be just, not the courage to be honest.

Mr. Speaker, I have no objection to this committee ferreting out fraudulent votes, for I honestly believe the safety of the government and the security of the people de-pend upon the purity of the ballot-box; and those who would corrupt the elective franthose who would corrupt the elective franchise would fritter away the liberties of the people. But I hold it to be the duty of this committee to expose all frauds, not to expose those alone which effect the interest of the abolition party, and cover up those which were perpetrated by their side. The law itself is defective enough, without being violated by those who made it. Under this act the right of suffrage has become a mockery. I was told, upon the very best authority, that under this law in some camps minors, allens, and all, were made to vote, it being understood that if boys were old enough to soldier they were old enough old enough to soldier they were old enough to vote. Any one can vote under this law, and as often as he pleases, and perpetrate money issues, and pitiless taxation. and as often as he pleases, and perpetrate whatever fraud he pleases. He is out of the whatever fraud he pleases. He is out of the State; how are you to reach or punish him in Western Virginia, in Tennessee or on the tracting in depreciated paper must be paid Potomac? And when frauds are known to exist they are covered up by the House that made the law to promote party interests. It nine. This is wasteful and ridiculous ex-

is a legislative sanction to perpetrate frauds on the ballot-box in the military service.

But without going into these details, I think the case is sufficiently stated in the Chuse must withdraw his issues of paper propositions I have submitted: First, you have no right to count votes unless the ballots are sent with the poll books, for your law requires that they shall go together; second, you must have the ballots and the books because the law requires it. Are you to count every list of names that comes to the Clerk or Secretary? Are you to count every ticket, every slip of paper that ar-rives from camp to those officers? The law requires that duplicates shall be made in order that frauds may be detected; when a in the case now under consideration. The law requires the Clerk to open these books and examine the ballots. Where thirty ballots are forwarded without the proper books, would you count these votes? Or books, would you count these votes? Or where a list of names is sent without the where a list of names is sent without the ballots, would you count them? Are we thus to violate all law, and endorse all frauds? Are we to be governed by such palpable frauds as that of "Company 70 Western Sharpshooters," or that where there were twenty-six votes forwarded, and but twenty names? The chairman of the committee on elections may overlook such frauds, but can the House become a party to them?

The clerk of the courts certifies that he counted all the votes forwarded to him, and that I still have a majority over my contestant. I had a majority of two hundred on the home vote over Mr. Carlin; and were the question to be tried over again to-morrow before the people whom he assumes to repre-sent, I would beat him five hundred votes. But, gentlemen. I want the question decid-But, gentlemen. I want the question decided with reference to the purity of the ballot box, not with reference to myself. A fraud, an injustice perpetrated upon a person, amounts to little in the sum of life; but a fraud upon the ballot-box is an injustice upon a whole people. Is this General Assembly, the Legislature of the people, to indorse the frauds so plainly disclosed in the evidence submitted to-night? I want no one to indorse a fraudulent vote for me; I would sooner surrender the best office in no one to indorse a fraudulent vote for me; I would sooner surrender the best office in the government; nor do I wish to see the fraudulent votes cast for my opponent indorsed by that body, and thereby make the House a party to the fraud upon the ballot-box, upon the purity of which, I repeat, I solemnly believe, the stability of the Government and the liberties of the people depend.

pend.
The Constitution of the State of Ohio provides that "each House shall be tee members." The returns are now under inspection for your decision; that is the ex-tent of your authority. The law does not authorize, the Constitution does not allow one party to a contest to summon a hundred witnesses, at an enormous expense to the State. No, sir; the issue is made up when and where the evidence is taken; that closes the testimony, and after the notice of contest is served, and the evidence submit-

closes the testimony, and after the notice of contest is served, and the evidence submitted, as in this case, at the beginning of this session, the law does not authorize one party to send hundreds of miles for additional witnesses and testimony, at the State's cost, as my opponent has done. The law requires that the testimony shall be taken before justices, and forwarded to the House, and upon this testimony the case is decided. If the coutrary was the case, I could take the testimony of one witness, and then have the committee of the House send for a thousand others.

With these desultory remarks gentlemen I submit the case. Not having been aware that this report would be submitted at such a time as this, I had no opportunity to prepare the arguments and investigate the necessary authorities to appropriately reply to the sophistries and subterfuges of the report; but I am satisfied that no argument could effect the judgment of the House. That is already fixed. There is, I trust, no feeling of personal ill-will felt towards me by the House, generally; but I belong to the opposition party, and am subject to your disapprobation upon that account. I am aware that the chairman of the committee on Privileges and Elections (Glover) has spared no effort to prejudice my case; I am aware that he wants me ousted; justly or unjustly, is all the same to him. I have the proper respect for the House of which I have been a member, I have respect for that committee, but for its chairman I have the proper respect for the House of which I have been a member, I have respect for that committee, but for its chairman I have none. He has cost the State about \$25,000 this winter by his long and windy speeches; and perhaps as much more by his action in this case. I may be removed from the seat I occupy in this Honse, by the vote which you are about to take; but I shall retire with the consciousness that that ac-

not in accordance with the law, and it is no poll book at all. If there is no book sent to the Clerk, and a corresponding one to the Secretary of State, then the vote, by the provisions of your own law, is void and worthless. And if this is not the case with the case with the corresponding to the people whom I represent. I have no reproaches to utter upon you, and no reflections to make except upon Mr. Glover, who has earned all I have said about him and developed the content of the people whom I represent. I have no reproaches to utter upon you, and no reflections to make except upon Mr. Glover, who has earned all I have said about him and developed the content of the people whom I represent. I have no reproaches to utter upon you, and no reflections to make except upon Mr. Glover, who has earned all I have said about him and de-

No more Paper Money Issues, but Taxation.

(From the Round Table, April 2.)

"Gold, 70." This is an ominously high quotation. It means that the greenback dollar is worth something less than fifty-nine cents of real money—that prices of all kinds are gravitating to that standard—and that the public confidence in the national currency is quietly but surely waning.—For this alarming state of the finances there is but one remedy, which is to stop further issues of paper money, and tax.

"Gold, 70." This is because our inconvertible paper entrency is redundant. It has been unhealthily swollen from three hundred millions, the amount affect previous to the war, to somewhere in the neighborhood of eight hundred millions. To get back to a normal state of the finances these (From the Round Table, April 2.)

oack to a normal state of the finances thes enormous over-issues must be reduced, and internal taxes to the extent of three hundred millions per annum levied. Expansion has caused the trouble; contraction alone can save it. Will Congress please to put a stop to further issues of paper money, and tax? "Gold, 70." Speculation is rampant. All who have money are fevered, and mad for great gains. No one has faith in the gov-

ernment currency, and hence every one is

money, and Congress must tax.
"Gold, 70." It will not do any permanent good for government to sell the gold in its treasury in order to artifically cheapen its prices. That is a mere makeshift; wrong in principle, and which will be inoperative in practice. The only effect will be to give gold to people who want it at less than its real or market value. We must consent to a reduction of paper money issues, and

heavy taxation "Gold, 70." And no wonder with a naone must be sent to the Secretary—no one pretends that this was done with the books currency. The bill shortly to be submitted to Congress, taxing out of existence the issues of the State banks, will help the national currency somewhat; but if the national banks supply the vacum thus created, by additional issues, the country will be no better off, while innocent people will suffer. We must stop the issue of paper money, and

tax. "Gold, 70." Secretary Chase, it is reported, is to be in New York this week. No matter what plausible scheme he may have to propose to our leading money men, he must be made to understand distinctly that all over the North, and in all classes of society, there is a unanimous demand for the stoppage of further paper money issues, and heavier taxation.

The Illness of the Pope.

Correspondencee of the London Morning Post. Rome, March 18.

Great alarm has really been felt at the Vatican in consequence of the Pope's serious illness, which commenced on Friday last with one of his usual fainting fits, and and has confined him to his bed ever since and has confined him to his bed ever since, necessitating the attendance of his medical man, Dr. Viale, every day and during the whole of Monday night. The disease appears to be a fresh attack of crysipelas, accompanied by a derangement of the digestion, brought on by the Pope's obstinate observance of the Lent regime, to which he insists on conforming more strictly than his health allows, in order to give a good example as head of the church. In the presence of what was at first considered immediate danger, much anxiety was experienced diate danger, much anxiety was experienced by the functionaries surrounding his Holi-ness with regard to the advisability of their ness with regard to the advisability of their suggesting, as a precautionary measure, the extreme offices of religion. But, this crisis having passed fortunately, the Pope's strong constitution again assumed the ascendant, and he has since recovered sufficiently to see some of his Ministers at his bed-side, although, in consequence of the accumulation of documents requiring his signature, it was considered advisable yesterday morning for him to allow his name to be affixed by proxy to them. It was necessary for me to notify the exact state of the Pope's health in order that your readers might not be in order that your readers might not be misled by the reports current in Paris and elsewhere, to the effect that his Hollness was no more; reports which have already brought telegraphic dispatches to Rome eagerly inquiring for correct accounts.

Railroad Notice.

THE UNDERSIGNED, NAMED IN THE CER lifeate of Incorporation of the Columbus, Chil licothe and Portsmouth Railroad Company, hereby give notice that books will be opened for receiving subscriptions to the capital stock of said company on Tuesday, the 10th day of May, 1884, at the office of Wm. Dennison, in the city of Columbus, Franklin county, Ohio.

WM. DENNISON

UM. DENNISON,
LEANDER M. HUBBY,
A. STONE, JR.,
H. B. PAYNE
W. H. CLEMENT.
Columbus, April 5, 1854-1444-4-1445.

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Sy. Louis. Mo., Oct. 30, 1863.

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101 Eighth street, of Leopold & Goodheart, No. 76 West Pearl street. CINCINNATI, June 28, 1862.

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4:50 P. M.

DAY EXPRESS, VIA CENTRAL OHIO R. R.—
Leaves Columbus 3:00 P. M.; will stop at all stations and arrive at Bellaire 10:00 P. M.; Grafton, 2:55 A. M.; Piedmont, 5:50; Cumberland, 5:35; Martinsburg, 11:45; Harper's Ferry, 1:03 P. M.; Baltimore, 5:50 Washington City, 9:35; Philadelphia, 10:30 P. M. Eight trains to New York daily. Arrive at Pittaburg, 2:10 A. M.; Harrisburg, 12:45 P. M.; Philadelphia, 5:30; New York, 10:00 P. M.; Baltimore, 5:50 P. M. Washington City, 9:50 P. M.

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Monday, the 2d day of May, A. D. 1864.

At two c'clock P. M., the following described real estate, situate in the County of Franklin and State of Ohio, to-wit:

First—A tract of 6 acres, beginning at a beech, ironwood, and small hickory in the line of Jonathan Black, at the S. E. corner of a small survey formarly owned by Samuel Wilcox, Junior, thence with the line of said Wilcox north 12 sec., W. 28, 93-100 poles to a stake; thence withsaid Black's north line N. 75 sec. E. 123 18-100 poles to two beeches and sugar tree; thence S. 12 sec. E: 59 50-100 poles to a bickory, sugar tree, and small lynn on the south line S. 75 sec. W. 123 16-100 poles to the beginning, being a part of survey, and thence with his south line S. 75 sec. W. 123 16-100 poles to the beginning, being a part of survey No. 547, patented to John Nelson, who conveyed the same to Thomas Poscy, who conveyed the same to Thomas Poscy, who conveyed the same to John Barwell, and by the said John Barwell and wife to David Smiley, Senior, by their deed, dated October 1st, 1839, of record in book No. 11, pages 607 and 608.

Second—A tract of 8 seres, beginning at two beeches and a sugar tree, the southwest corner thereof, and upper back corner to a tract of land formerly owned by Hobert Elliott's heirs; thence N. 15 sec. E. 21 50-100 poles to a beech, ironwood, and hickory; thence N. 12 deg., W. 50 80-100 poles to a stake; thence S. 75 deg., W. 21 50-100 poles to a stake; thence S. 75 deg., W. 21 50-100 poles to a stake; thence S. 75 deg., W. 21 50-100 poles to a stake; thence S. 76 deg., W. 50 80-100 poles to a stake; thence S. 76 deg., W. 50 80-100 poles to a stake; thence S. 76 deg., W. 50 80-100 poles to a stake; thence S. 76 deg., W. 50 80-100 poles to a stake; thence S. 76 deg., W. 71 80-100 poles to a stake; thence S. 76 deg., W. 71 80-100 poles to a stake; thence S. 76 deg., W. 50 80-100 poles to a stake; thence S. 60 deg. 15 min. W. 20 poles; thence S. 60 deg. 16 min. W. 20 poles; thence S. 60 deg. 16 min. W. 20 poles; thence S. 60 deg. 16 min.

EXECEAL

